

GERMANY YIELDS TO U.S.

Will Satisfy in Full the Demands of American Government

WILL WARN LINERS BEFORE ATTACKING

Policy Decided on Even Before the Arabic Was Sunk

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Germany has accepted declarations of the United States in the submarine warfare controversy. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, yesterday gave oral and written assurances to Secretary Lansing that no more passenger ships will be sunk without warning.

After a conference at the state department, Ambassador von Bernstorff sent Secretary Lansing this letter:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: With reference to our conversation of this morning, I beg to inform you that my instructions concerning our answer to your last Lusitania note contain the following passage:

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

"Although I know that you do not wish to discuss the Lusitania question till the Arabic incident has been definitely and satisfactorily settled, I desire to inform you of the above because this policy of my government was decided on before the Arabic incident occurred."

"I have no objection to your making any use that you may please of the above information."

"I remain, my dear Mr. Lansing, very sincerely yours,"

"J. Bernstorff."

In connection with the letter, Secretary Lansing made the following statement:

"In view of the clearness of the foregoing statement, it seems needless to make any comment in regard to it, other than to say that it appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended."

This means that the government of the United States, which for many months has stood out consistently against the contention of Berlin with respect to the methods of submarine warfare, has won a diplomatic victory of the first magnitude. That it will be so recognized in the foreign offices of the world, there is no reason to doubt.

Count von Bernstorff's letter was forwarded to President Wilson as soon as it was received at the state department. No formal comment was made at the White House, but on every hand in official quarters there were evidences of gratification that the submarine crisis had passed, and that Germany had acknowledged the justice of the principles for which President Wilson has been contending.

Count Bernstorff's announcement that the policy had been decided upon before the sinking of the Arabic agrees with statements by officials in Berlin and with information upon which American officials had been depending. Soon after the dispatch of the last Lusitania note, President Wilson understood there would not be another such disaster. The sinking of the Arabic, therefore, came as a double shock.

Inasmuch as it seems to have been established that the submarine which sank the Arabic has been destroyed by a British patrol boat, the exact circumstances may never be determined other than by testimony from British and American sources.

The German government's statement that before the sinking of the Arabic the submarine commanders had been ordered to sink no more passenger ships without warning may be taken as a disavowal of that act.

The question of reparation for the Americans who lost their lives on the Lusitania, the Arabic, and other ships which have been torpedoed probably will be the next step in the proceeding. Secretary Lansing has steadfastly refused to discuss the Lusitania case with the German ambassador until the Arabic incident is disposed of. Now, it is believed, the way has been opened for considering the Lusitania.

Jubilant in Washington.

The relief experienced here as soon as the news of Ambassador von Bernstorff's communication spread through Washington was beyond measure. In all official quarters it was felt that a great burden and a grave menace had been lifted from the administration and from the country. With the German acceptance in principle of the United States' position, thus eliminating all danger of a break between the two governments, it was realized more than ever before how tremendous was the strain caused here by the ever-present fear of a break with Germany. The White House and the state department were receiving many messages of congratulation since the news became known.

The gratification felt in official quarters over the German step toward a settlement of the submarine question was equalled, if not exceeded, by that of the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff. It is felt here that the ambassador is especially entitled to feel not only great satisfaction but deep pride in the turn given the situation to-day, inasmuch as it is precisely in this direction that he has been bending his efforts ever since the sinking of the Lusitania. Disregarding in the early months of the negotiations by the military authorities in Berlin, he has not seen his policy with regard to the issue with the United States accepted by his government. Throughout two weeks ago with summary dismissal from this capital, he is now regarded as the man to whom a very great deal of the credit belongs for saving the two countries from a rupture.

PURE BLOOD MAKES HEALTHY PEOPLE

Hood's Sarsaparilla removes scrofula sores, boils and other eruptions, because it drives out of the blood the humors that cause them. Eruptions cannot be successfully treated with external applications, because these cannot purify the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes rich, red blood, perfects the digestion, and builds up the whole system. Insist on having Hood's. Get it now.—Advt.

1,400,000 LOSS TO THE CZAR

Official German Review of Campaign, Which Began May 2, Says 300,000 Were Killed and 1,100,000 Captured.

Berlin, by wireless telegraph to Sayville, N. Y., Sept. 2.—An official review of the eastern campaign, as given out here yesterday by the Overseas news agency, estimates that since May 2 the Russians have lost at least 300,000 men in killed and wounded and 1,100,000 men captured by the Germans.

The announcement from the Overseas agency is as follows:

"General army headquarters publishes a review of the results of offensive movements in Poland and Russia since May 2, beginning with the battle at Gorlice. Army headquarters estimates the strength of the Russian troops which were then directly engaged in that region was about 1,400,000. In the fighting since May 2, 1,100,000 have been captured and a minimum of 300,000 wounded or killed. This is a very conservative estimate. The actual figures are surely higher, because the Russians saved artillery by recklessly sacrificing their infantry. It is thus evident that the armies which were first attacked at the beginning of the Austro-German offensive movement have been annihilated and their losses made up by withdrawing troops from other regions, especially forces which were ready to invade Turkey."

"Garrisons of half-drilled men were hurriedly transported to the front from interior fortresses. All efforts of the Russians were fruitless, however. They were driven out of Galicia, Poland, Courland and Lithuania."

"They were rolled backward in two separate groups. Twelve fortresses, among them four large and modern ones, which formed the Russian outer and inner lines of defense, are in the hands of the Germans and Austrians. This is the result of a campaign of less than four months."

BRITAIN'S "THREAT" DECIDED ITALY

Said Money and Coal Would Be Cut Off Unless Rome Aided Against the Turks, According to Berlin Agency.

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Overseas news agency says:

"The Messenger of Rome indiscreetly reported the proceedings of a session of the cabinet, at which was revealed a sharp difference of opinion whether Italy should declare war on Turkey. The Messenger's article, which was suppressed by the censor, showed that Premier Salandra was wavering. The matter was clinched when the British ambassador at Rome, Sir J. Rennell Rodd, made such strong representations on behalf of his government that the king was unable to withstand the pressure. England stated that unless Italy declared war on Turkey the British government would be obliged to withhold money and coal."

ECONOMY TO EXTEND NATIONAL DEFENSE

Navy Yards, Rivers and Harbors and Public Buildings will Have Smaller Allowances.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Economy in appropriation for little-used army posts, navy yards, rivers and harbors and public buildings will be recommended to Congress by President Wilson in order to leave the money necessary for an adequate program of national defense. This information came yesterday from a high administration source.

WAS FIRED ON.

American Ship was Halted by a German Submarine.

Boston, Sept. 2.—The bark Ruth Stark of Boston was held up by a German submarine while bound from Liverpool for this port on August 3. According to Captain Rawling, the submarine fired first what was probably meant as a warning for her to leave, but a second shot, he said, appeared to be aimed at his vessel. Shots were being lowered when the second shot was fired.

Later the submarine came alongside and after learning the identity of the bark and her destination, permitted her to proceed.

The Ruth Stark which is owned by Crowell & Thurlow, was carrying 700 tons of salt. She was 120 miles off Cape Cod, Ireland, when stopped, at the time, her commander said. There were two British torpedo boat destroyers within three miles of the ship. The latter flew the American flag and American flags were painted in either side of her hull.

The Neglected House Number.

Without realizing it, the home-builders and home-owners of this country have shunned the poor house-number into a rut, out of which it will take months and probably years for it to climb. People seem not to have awakened to the fact that the house-number is really a part of the house that it is always placed in a position where it is seen by the passing public, and that it is entitled to consideration as surely as the porch, the chimney, or the pillar. Numbers set in an original surrounding cause one to forget that they are the same old metal figures that are to be seen on every street.

It is not difficult to devise something new in the way of a house number—something that is a credit to the house, and which will put the owner on a level with all the other features.

—Albert Mayhew in The Countrywide Magazine for September.

KAISER HIGHLY LAUDS HINDENBURG

Victory of Tannenberg Termed "Deed of Arms Unparalleled in History."

Berlin, by wireless telegraph to Sayville, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Emperor William, says the Overseas news agency, addressed a telegram to Field Marshal von Hindenburg in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of Tannenberg, in east Prussia, which the emperor alluded to as "a deed of arms unparalleled in history and the basis of other powerful blows administered since then—the winter battles of the Mazurian lakes, the battles of Lodz and Lovicz, and the wonderful campaign leading up to the most recent events."

"All German hearts," continued the telegram, "beat higher when you are thought of. I feel that I should again thank you on this day from the bottom of my heart. You have engraved your name in iron letters on the tablets of history."

"I order that the regiment of which you were recently appointed honorary colonel shall forever bear your name and be known as Infantry Regiment General Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Second Mazurian Regiment, No. 147."

BRAVES GOT ONE HIT.

Were Shut Out by Cincinnati, 4 to 0, at Boston.

Boston, Sept. 2.—The Braves secured just one hit off Toney and were shut out, 4 to 0, yesterday afternoon. Ragan and Tyler pitched for Boston. Cincinnati bunched hits off the former in the fourth inning and scored three runs, while Tyler yielded one in the ninth. The score:

CINCINNATI	ABOVE	BRAVES	ABOVE
Killmer, cf.	4	0	0
Grob, 2b.	3	0	0
Herzog, ss.	3	0	0
Williams, 1b.	3	0	0
Griffith, rf.	4	0	0
Williams, 3b.	3	0	0
Leach, lf.	1	0	0
Wingo, c.	4	2	1
Rodgers, 2b.	3	2	0
Melwitz, 1b.	3	1	0
Toney, p.	3	0	0
Totals	31	2	1

RED SOX BUNTED

And Got the Athletics Infield All Tangled Up.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2.—Bunting by the Red Sox got the Athletics' infield all mixed up, and the visitors won, 6 to 0, yesterday. The score:

RED SOX	ABOVE	ATHLETICS	ABOVE
Hooper, cf.	4	0	0
Jannin, ss.	4	0	0
Spencer, rf.	3	0	0
Hobbs, 1b.	3	0	0
Lewis, 2b.	3	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	3	0	0
Barry, 2b.	3	0	0
Cady, c.	4	0	0
Foster, p.	3	0	0
Totals	33	2	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games.

At Pittsburgh—St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 0; first game. Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 9; second game.

At Boston—Cincinnati 4, Boston 0.

At New York—New York 6, Philadelphia 4.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Philadelphia 66 52 359
Brooklyn 66 57 333
Boston 63 56 329
Chicago 59 60 406
St. Louis 60 65 480
New York 56 66 472
Pittsburgh 59 66 472
Cincinnati 53 67 481

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games.

At Philadelphia—Boston 6, Philadelphia 0.

At Detroit—Detroit 5, Chicago 4.

At St. Louis—Cleveland 6, St. Louis 2.

At Washington—Washington 2, New York 1; 12 innings.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Boston 80 29 678
Detroit 81 43 633
Chicago 73 49 599
Washington 63 57 325
New York 58 63 436
Cleveland 47 74 388
St. Louis 47 72 382
Philadelphia 36 82 393

Mr. Fox's Narrow Escape.

The Hon. Eugene Noble Fox, whose daily bulletins on the state of the union continue to enliven the campaign, has decided to announce that he will support the man who wins the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the coming primary, and to abide with solid union—"I have never bolted a primary in my life. Even my worst enemies cannot accuse me of that. When I get ready to leave a party I leave it, but I do not stay in a party and bolt the candidates who carry the primaries."

Two years ago Mr. Fox ran as an independent on election day, polling approximately 20,000 votes, after he had announced his return to the Republican party. It is fair, however, to say that he was not formally a candidate for governor in the Republican primaries of that year, although up to the last moment everybody had expected that he would be. We may, therefore, assume that personally he did not "go into the primaries"—since there would have been small chance in his doing so when not himself a candidate for nomination—and we sell under no obligation to when he is the result of that action.—Boston Herald.

SAYS RUMANIA HAS ULTIMATUM

Rome Hears Germany Has Sent the Last Word

ACTS TO SUCCOR THE SULTAN

A Turko-Bulgarian Agreement Reported as Secretly Signed

Rome, Sept. 2.—The Giornale's correspondent in Sofia declares that the Austro-German ultimatum demanding passage for munitions of war through Roumanian government.

The Hungarian military authorities are evacuating Predeal, which is on the frontier near the Roumanian line and are transferring their quarters to Brascho.

Travelers arriving from Hungary confirm the reports that large forces of Austro-German troops are concentrated on the Roumanian frontier and now are ready for invasion of Roumania.

London, Sept. 2.—Advices from German, Turkish and Bulgarian sources received here within the last few days are regarded as confirmatory of the reports that Germany intends to invade Roumania unless Roumania will permit the transport of munitions to Turkey, and that the Bulgarian agreement with Turkey has been secretly concluded.

A dispatch from Sofia to the Morning Post, dated Saturday, says:

"According to a private letter received from Adrianople, the Turks are preparing for the evacuation of the territory ceded to Bulgaria. They are demolishing the forts on the right bank of the Maritza and pulling down the doors and windows of barracks at Kargatch. The occupation of the ceded territory will follow soon."

THREE RACES AT MIDDLEBURY.

Dr. Bell, Troy, N. Y., Horse Won the 2:17 Pace.

Middlebury, Sept. 2.—Glenwood Star won the 2:27 pace at the Addison county fair yesterday afternoon; Minnie Directly, a White River Junction horse, won the 2:24 pace, and Dr. Bell of the C. A. Mosher stable in Troy, N. Y., the 2:17 pace. The summaries were as follows:

2:27 PACE, PURSE \$200.
Glenwood Star, by Frank Wicker, 2:27.
Minnie Directly, by W. E. Hyde, 2:24.
Len McKinnon, by E. E. Hyde, 2:24.
Horse, Conn., by George E. Russell, 2:24.
Lake George, by L. T. West, Warren, 2:24.
Mattie Wilkes, by L. T. West, Warren, 2:24.
Plymouth, N. H., by L. T. West, Warren, 2:24.
Time—2:24, 2:24, 2:24.

2:24 PACE, PURSE \$200.
Minnie Directly, by W. E. Hyde, 2:24.
Riley A. by C. L. O'Callaghan, Waterbury 2:24.
Horse, Conn., by George E. Russell, 2:24.
Mouth, N. H., by L. T. West, Warren, 2:24.
Grace Lehigh, by F. A. Wicker, 2:24.
Time—2:24, 2:24, 2:24.

2:17 PACE, PURSE \$200.
Dr. Bell, Troy, C. A. Mosher, 2:17.
N. Y., by L. T. West, Warren, 2:17.
Dartmouth, by F. E. Hyde, 2:17.
Horse, Conn., by George E. Russell, 2:17.
O'Callaghan, by C. L. O'Callaghan, Waterbury 2:17.
Kine Locomotion, by D. H. McHugh, Middlebury, 2:17.
Time—2:17, 2:17, 2:17.

ALL STRAIGHT HEATS.

But Races at St. Johnsbury Were Interesting.

St. Johnsbury, Sept. 2.—Upwards of 10,000 people attended the second day of Caladonia county fair. The exhibition of live stock is one of the best ever shown here. The races were run off in straight heats, but were keenly contested. The forenoon was devoted to the judging of blooded cattle and horses.

The summaries:

2:22 CLASSED PACING, PURSE \$200.
Little Batshe, by (Horton) 2:22.
The Duke, by (Horton) 2:22.
Horse, Conn., by George E. Russell, 2:22.
Sister Nell, by (Horton) 2:22.
Loyal Vicer, by (Horton) 2:22.
Time—2:22, 2:22, 2:22.

2:17 CLASSED MIXED, PURSE \$200.
Mable Brainer, by (Horton) 2:17.
Horse, Conn., by George E. Russell, 2:17.
Wendell A., by (Horton) 2:17.
Horse, Conn., by George E. Russell, 2:17.
Dr. Bell, by (Horton) 2:17.
Time—2:17, 2:17, 2:17.

DYSPEPSIA ON THE DECLINE.

Seaver's Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Forty-Nine Cases Out of Fifty.

Why anyone in Barre, East Barre or Cabot should continue to suffer with indigestion when a box of SEAEVER'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS will cure, is certainly a mystery. The Red Cross Pharmacy, Frank Rock, and S. C. Voody & Co., have been selling SEAEVER'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS for some time, and they know from actual experience in their own stores just what SEAEVER'S FANCIER DYSPEPSIA TABLETS will do, and if you require of the Red Cross Pharmacy, Barre, Frank Rock, East Barre, or S. C. Voody & Co., Cabot, they will tell you they never knew a remedy to prove so decidedly beneficial to the treatment of indigestion, dyspepsia, palpitation, sleeplessness, and other forms of stomach trouble.

It certainly ought to give you confidence when you know that every box of SEAEVER'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS contains 20 days' treatment, and at the end of that time if you are not decidedly benefited all you need to do is to go back to the dealer and get your money. SEAEVER'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS are sold right on their own merits. They cure indigestion simply by toning up the stomach and digestive organs so that the food will assimilate and give strength to the system, just as nature intended. SEAEVER'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS are such a good service tonic, too. Just try a box and see if it doesn't give you new energy, new ambition and new courage to carry out your plans and carry back. If it doesn't your money back.—Advt.

HOME AGAIN AND HAPPY.

Camp Auto Tourists Find Vermont Looks Good To Them.

(At our camp at Auburn, N. Y., August 30, 1915.)

We traveled last over mostly paved streets, 138 miles yesterday; but we had to make several detours over pretty muddy roads on account of road construction on the main highway which delayed us somewhat. Nothing new to be seen, as we passed over practically the same route as going west.

(August 31.) We are camped at East Glenville, N. Y., near Schoenectady. We stopped a short time at Saratoga Springs, sampled the water, brought some home with us in bottles. Reached Whitehall, N. Y., at about 10 a. m. and the Vermont state line at 10:30 and Rutland at 11:30. There Dix got a card from L. B. Johnson of the Randolph Herald requesting that we come to Randolph on our way home so he could have photos of our party and outfit taken for use in the Randolph Herald.

We came over the mountains to Bethel in about two hours, stocked up with 15-cent gasoline at Blossom's, a raise of two cents per gallon while we were gone, and arrived at Randolph at about 4 o'clock and posed for our photos. Editor Johnson had ordered supper for our party at a restaurant, which we declined with thanks, as it was a little early and supper was awaiting us at home.

Now as to the cost of our trip. We expected before we started that the cost of our trip by auto would be much more expensive than by railroad, but it is not so. Our cars appear very little worn and we could live much cheaper in the West. Meat, eggs, potatoes and most everything were cheap, compared with Vermont prices. We patronized no hotels, but occasionally took meals at restaurants. Of course, we saw much more of the country than we should if we had traveled by rail and the trip has been very instructive to us all, both old and young.

We have not got figured up yet the exact number of miles we have traveled in our cars since we left Vermont in August. As a general thing when traveling together we kept but one speedometer going at the same time, as they were liable to play out before we got home, so we haven't all the figures of the days' trips. But I think our Ford traveled some over 9,000 miles and Dix' Cadillac some 500 miles more than ours, as he traveled more in California than we did. My son, Berton, 16 when we started, but 17 now, drove the Ford the whole 9,000 miles. I let him drive hoping he would get tired of the job but he has not.

I saw no place that I had rather live than in Vermont, unless it was in the San Joaquin valley in California. I have been a good deal interested in the irrigated sections of the United States we have passed through. They watered their lands when needed and while they are harvesting their crops they have no rain to bother them. But the methods of farming in the Middle West I am disgusted with. It is a skinning process, selling off their crops year after year and returning nothing back to the land. They cannot do it much longer; their land is being impoverished, but still the average price of farming land is two or three times as high as equally good land in Vermont and most of our Vermont land is growing better instead of poorer.

So I guess Vermont is an ideal place for the farmer to live. We have better markets for our farm produce than the average West.

In nearly every place of any size they were working Vermont granite or marble and it was advertised as such. Barre and Rutland are known everywhere as the world centers of granite and marble and in nearly every place we found persons who had lived there or had friends there. The working man has a better chance here in Vermont and much better houses or homes than in any part of the West we visited. California to-day has 10 men to a job. She has over-advertized. The rest are idle or tramping.

Our party was not molested on any part of our route by traps or thugs. Our cars, always near the highways when camping, were never molested. We carried firearms but they were never needed for defense.

Notwithstanding the perils by which I was surrounded my bark sailed on over an untroubled sea. At times I wondered how I could escape the dangers that beset me, but the truth is I was falling heels over head in love with Bertha Auchincloss and was infatuated not only with her, but the part I was playing. My calls grew more and more frequent, but instead of taking up the matter on account of which we had come together she not only refrained from mentioning it, but discouraged my doing so. This, taken with the fact that nothing adverse had come from her injuries, gave me quite a clear coast.

Plunging headlong into love as I was, the time soon came when I made a declaration without confessing my love.

Endlessly watching a knife as it cut a piece of wood.

Noise fills the place—noise, dust and the smell of oil.

I wish some of the thousands of dollars that you spent on the trial might have kept me in school.

A real school, the kind that you build for the rich.

I worked through the hot August days when you were housing the girls, or shooting the birds.

Or lounging in doorways cursing the niggers.

And you never paid me enough to buy a pretty dress.

You sometimes spoke coarsely to me when I went to and from my work.

Yes, you did, and I had to pretend I liked it.

Why did you despise me living and yet love me so now?

I think I know. 'Tis like what the preacher told me about Christ: People hated Him when He was alive, but when He was dead they killed him after man for his sake.

—Mary White Ovington in the New Republic.

The Reason.

"The first year of married life is always the most troublesome. After a couple passes that safely the great danger of separation is over."

"Why do you say that?"

"It usually takes a man a year to learn the folly of arguing with his wife."—Detroit Free Press.

Tearing Sounds.

The car can be trained to accustom itself to the sound of the tearing of various materials. The noise accompanying the tearing of cotton is unlike that of linen. The warp has its voice and the filling quite another, the former being shrill, while the latter is apt to be dull.

A Biter Bit

By F. A. MITCHEL

[It is obvious from this story that the story teller was a young man bent on an adventure.]

One morning the postman left me a letter with the firm name of Outcalt, Hardy & Dunn, attorneys-at-law, stamped on the left hand corner of the envelope. I opened it and read the following, signed by the lawyers:

Your proposition to unite the properties so long in legal dispute by marrying Miss Auchincloss has been referred to her with our assurances that the tangle between the two can never be unraveled except by such a union. Present circumstances if continued will in time eat up a property which removed from litigation would produce an income of \$5,000 clear of all expenses. Miss Auchincloss, never having seen you, desires us to send her your photograph.

It was evident to me that the letter doubtless intended for another Anthony Page had come to me. I inclosed my photograph in a note stating in substance the note I had received from the attorneys and adding that I did not care to act further through them, but would be pleased to form her acquaintance direct. I chose this course, thinking that the real Anthony Page might be known personally to Messrs. Outcalt, Hardy & Dunn and my photograph if sent to them would give me away.

In due time I received a note signed Bertha Auchincloss acknowledging the receipt of my photograph and inclosing one of her own. It represented a young girl of eighteen or nineteen, pretty as a peach and in whose eye lurked an inexhaustible fund of mischief. This will be a case of diamond cut diamond, I said to myself, and I see a lot of fun ahead. The letter was very short, stating that the writer agreed with me in direct action instead of the "horrid lawyers" and inviting me to call.

Without proper consideration as to the risk I run of being horsewhipped by some of the young lady's relatives I went to see her. She came into the room smilingly and extended her hand, which I grasped and pressed. We began our acquaintance without the slightest reference to the subject of the union of property and, so far as that first meeting was concerned, made no progress in coming to an understanding with regard to a union of properties. This was gratifying to me, for the moment I should enter into details I would betray myself.

On leaving I asked permission to call again, which was graciously accorded.

Having made no reply to the note of the lawyers, I did not hear from them again.

So delighted was I with my success that on my second visit to Miss Auchincloss I ventured to mention the object of my calls. She dropped her eyes to the floor and said that before the matter could be considered she must take time to have inquiries made concerning me. She could not even contemplate such a step without knowing more about me. I winced at this, for it seemed impossible for her to make such inquiries without discovering that I was an impostor. Nevertheless I brazened it out and offered to give her references. To this she replied that she already had the names of some persons who could give her the required information. Of course she meant friends of the real Anthony Page and I hoped he had a better character than I, though I did not express the hope to her.

Notwithstanding the perils by which I was surrounded my bark sailed on over an untroubled sea. At times I wondered how I could escape the dangers that beset me, but the truth is I was falling heels over head in love with Bertha Auchincloss and was infatuated not only with her, but the part I was playing. My calls grew more and more frequent, but instead of taking up the matter on account of which we had come together she not only refrained from mentioning it, but discouraged my doing so. This, taken with the fact that nothing adverse had come from her injuries, gave me quite a clear coast.

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